## LOYAL WOMAN'S WORK

Woolen Clothing --- The Household ---Conversation Club.

It is no new theory Dr. Jaeger, an eminent German Professor, has promulgated, that woolen clothing is much more conducive to health than that which is made of silks, linen or cotton, and yet to him must be attributed the credit of formulating a theory which would make woolen clothing the rule, instead of the exception, in our daily apparel. And not only would he apply it to our clothing, but to our bedding as well. In short, he would continue the flannel swathing of infants into mature age, and make not only our upper and nether garments, but their very linings and paddings exclusively of wool. Dr. Jaeger reasons that wool is

THE NATURAL COVERING OF THE BODY, ridding it of poisonous emanations, while it supplies protection and warmth, but that cotton and linen are dead materials, which retain noxious emanations and poison the body. Silk, being a product of animal life, is less objectionable, but is far less wholesome, especially when worn next the skin, than wool or hair of the lower animals. He claims, also, that while woolen garments are the warmest in Winter they are at the same time the coolest in Summer, because more porous and allowing the perspiration to pass off, thus cooling the body and keeping it at an equal temperature. Dr. Jaeger recommends tight fitting under gar- LOST ON THE BATTLEFIELD - A STORY FOR ments of pure undyed wool and woolen stockings, while for men he has devised a doublebreasted incket, buttoned to the chin, and padded with pure wool. This may be worn | children of THE TRIBUNE a little story I heard an under the usual clothing. The costume in full, with which is worn a cashmere collar, is somewhat peculiar and will probably never be adopted, except by austere disciples, but a modified form of the dress can be adopted by any one, which simply means a wholesome supply of woolen garments greatly to the exclusion of all others. There are so many who have almost excluded woolen from their beds as to make the woolen theory, as applied to

BED COVERING. of practical value. The bed must be free from vegetable fiber. The linen sheet must be replaced by woolen blankets or camel-hair rugs, with white cashmere sheets, if preferred. The mattress and the pillow should also be stuffed and covered with wool; and thus protected the sleeper need fear neither cold nor change of temperature, and is urged to keep his window well open at night. According to Dr. Jaeger, fat and water in the human system are the media through which diseases are communicated. The woolen clothing day and night acts as a drain upon the body by removing unnecessary fat and moisture, leaving the system hardened and in a position to avert outside conta- lain down upon the ground and fallen asleep. gions. These theories are accepted as true by many Germans, some Russians, and not a few Englishmen. There is not a doubt but that United States.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

of granulated sugar, one cupful of milk, three and a half cupfuls of sifted flour, five eggs, and three teaspoonfuls of yeast powder. Bake in two jelly-

The Filling for the Cream Pie. - One and a half pints of milk, one cupful of sugar, three eggs, two tablespoonfuls of corn starch, and one heaping taspoonful of butter. Boil the ingredients until thick as starch. When the cake is cold, cut it open and spread the filling between.

Chocolate Cream.-Three-fourths of a pound of best chocolate, two quarts of milk, four eggs, flavoring. Boil the milk and sweeten it to taste. Scrape and dissolve the chocolate in a little warm water, then add the milk gradually and mix the whole until very smooth. Boil it again, stirring constantly, until the chocolate is cooked. Beat up the yolk of the eggs and add the chocolate to them, being careful to allow the latter time to cool before adding it. Put the whole on the fire in a clean vessel and boil it till it acquires the consistency of a rich custard. Then pour it into a deep dish. Beat up the whites of the eggs until very light, sweeten them with sifted sugar and flavor with vanilla or almond, or any other flavoring to suit the taste, Cook them lightly over boiling water, and ornament the top of the cream with the mixture. CHRISTMAS FANCIES.

For a pretty work-bag use black or colored satin, and cover two pieces of pasteboard four inches long, two and one-half inches wide at the end for the top, which is the only straight edge, and one and one-half inches from the other end. Make it three-quarters of an inch wide, and from this point round the lowerend and slope to the narrow width of the top; this gives you a horse-shoe shape. Embroider with silks a little spray of flowers and grasses ar-ranged diagonally across it. Gather a piece of he tells us such interesting stories of life in war the satin four inches wide and long enough to form sufficient fullness when sewed to the rounded edges of the covered pieces, to form a am 14 and want to be enrolled with those who love puff between them, and extend far enough at THE TRIBUNE, and would like correspondents. the top to fold in and make a frill, when the bit of elastic is sewed in to keep it in shape. Fasten ribbous to the covered pasteboard pieces and tie them together in a double bow with

short ends, as a handle to the bag. A Christmas scrap-book is a pretty gift for a friend. If you can paint put the name of your friend on the title-page in fancy letters, with "Xmas," 1884, and encircle with a spray of | Found."-Clara B. Knee, Lowell, Mich. forgetmenots.

A decorated mirror is a beautiful gift, if the frame in the rough, paint with a vine or a spray | vina is 14.-Le Roy Chandler, Hiawatha, Kan.

A paper weight, with the word "Mizpah" in old English letters and a wild rose and leaves painted above, is a pretty gift for a friend. Nothing makes a more appropriate gift to a gentleman friend than a half dozen linen handkerchiefs, with his name embroidered or etched in the corner by your own loving hand. mauga. His eyes are very bad from measles con-tracted in the service. I have a brother six and

A useful present for mamma is a pair of toilet slippers, which, though not at all ele- another 16, and we all look forward eagerly to the gant, are very comfortable when crotcheted coming of The Tribune.-Ethel Hayes, Lodi, from Germantown wool. A gray color is the most serviceable. Begin at the toe and make a chain of 15 stitches; work back with single crochet, widening in the middle stitch. Work the third row rib stitch, which is done by taking up the outside stitches of the chain instead of those on the inside. Widen every row in the middle. Fifteen rows will make them deep enough, and continue for the heelpiece by using only 15 of the stitches from the side. Do not widen in these, but turn and crochet back until you have a strip long enough to go around the heel and fasten on the other side to the front. Crochet small loops of chain around | spondence likewise. the top, and in them a shell border. Run elastic through the loops with ribbon over it. Bind with braid a pair of cork soles, or leather ones can be obtained already bound; and sew the crocheted tops firmly to them, and fasten a ribbon bow on the too of each.

FASHION'S MOODS.

they are seen in pins and daggers for the hair, and attention, one and all. producing striking and artistic effects.

Black brocade velvet basques are worn with expressed. skirts of almost any color. They are trimmed around the bottom with two or three rows of ters; brave, thoughtful letters; and yet no

two decided shapes, one small and round, like is a possibility which can scarcely be thought bullets, the other flat and engraved like coins. of. Now let us strike for something new. Velveteen is the popular fabric this season, and is used for every variety of street garment | certain subject is taken up it shall be discussed and in every color and shade.

of the season, and stars, dots, clover leaves, writing upon this subject must do his best, as butterflies, and other small objects are worked | the best only can be published, though conon thickly, on a cloth or felt crown, with irre-

descent bends. Brocade velvet in colors with gilt beads stitched along the outlines of the flowers, or other patterns, makes a very effective fulldress | Club remain unimpaired.

bonnet. THE SEWING CIRCLE. On a pleasant day in Winter, When the ground with snow was covered In a thriving country vilinge, At the home of Deacon Bowen Circle where the ladies gather, Where the ladies meet together. Where they drink their tea and chatter All about the news and fashions,-All about their neighbors' prospects, All about their neighbors' failings. Also, after tea, the husbands, And the many sons and daughters, Came to fill the spacious mansion Of the good old Deacon Bowen:

There was Maj. Duff and sister,

Deacon Castor's wife and daughter, Lawyer Huntley's wife and mother, Grandma Rider, with her knitting, (Always letting down some stitches,) There was Dr. Eli Rathburn, With his kindly words and wishes, Wishing "all were well" that evening, (Hoping he should find some ailing,this, his mental reservation.) And the young unmarried parson-Parson Obadiah Potter— Talking to the maids and spinsters; Also came the village blacksmith, With his wife and children seven; And from school came lads and lasses, With them came the young schoolmistress; And, in short, a goodly number Did assemble at this circle -More than thrice the usual number,-Many that did very seldom Go to hear the Sunday preaching. Why did Deacon Bowen's mansion Draw so many, many people? What, think you, could be the reason? What could be the great attraction? Deacon Bowen kept a boarder, Kept the young unmarried parson— Parson Obadiah Potter— Who was looking for a partner 'Mongst the fair ones of the parish; So said Rumor, ever busy, Busy with the news and gossip. Just before the next month's meeting Of the ladies' sewing circle, Parson Potter went a journey,-Journey to his native village. Soon he came back to his parish, And was met by all his people; Not alone he gave them greeting, With him came a dark-eyed lady, And the parson called that lady Mrs. Obadiah Potter. Now the ladies' sewing circle

Has about the usual number.

Our Weekly Experience Meeting.

THE TRIBUNE CHILDREN.

All children like to hear stories, and all soldiers' children like to hear war stories. So I will tell the old soldier tell one evening to his children. It happened the 25th day of October, 1864. Missouri, at the time Gen. Marmaduke was taken prisoner. This soldier (we will call him Lieut. onged to the 4th Iowa Cav., and was that acting as Adjutant. They had had a battle the before, and having routed the enemy, foll after them, riding all night. Toward morning it began to rain, and just as it was getting da e upon the rebels camping at a school-l As they rode along through the woods, with the rain falling fast, and a rain of bullets and cannonballs, too, Lieut, K. saw a little girl, about six or seven years old, lying right in front of him on the wet ground, her little tear-stained cheek upon her hand, and her hand upon her book. He thought, of course, she was dead; but when he lifted her up he found she was only sleeping, and so soundly that all the din of the battle had not awakened her. She was too much confused to know how she came there, and there was no time to ask her any questions. She did not seem to be frightened. There was a house in sight, and Lieut. K. gave her to one of his men to take to it. He never heard anything more about her, but often thought he would like to know if she reached home safely He supposed the rebels had reached the school house just as school was dismissed, and being in the road, the little girl, to avoid them, had gone off to one side and lost her way, wandering all night in the darkness, until, utterly worn out, she had Poor little girl! No wonder she slept soundly, and that the little face was stained with tears. The book was a First Reader, and she had clung to it all through that long, terrible night. And what this new fashion will have its votaries in the must have been the feelings of her father and mother when she did not come home from school, and they heard the firing and knew it must be A Cream Pic.—One cupful of butter, two cupfuls she got there all safe. Don't you?—M. H. K.

Our Young Recruits.

TELLING THE BRAVE STORY OVER AGAIN. DEAR TRIBUNE: My father served in the 17th Ohio, and has remembered two of his comrades in naming my little brother. He is called Charles Truman, for Charles Dereling, 17th Ohio, and Truman H. Green, of a Michigan cavalry regiment, with whom pa became acquainted at Chattanooga. We would like to know where he is. Pa was wounded at Resaca. He says John Shaffner, Sam'l Holliday and Wilson Stouder were the life of his company. From his 13-years-old daughter, Lillie A. Godden, Basil, O. TWO DAYS AND TWO NIGHTS IN THE DEAD

HOUSE. DEAR TRIBUNE: Father's name is Oscar H. Thompson, Co. F, 32d Me. He was taken prisoner at Spottsylvania and sent to Libby Prison, where he staid one week. From there he was taken to Andersonville and staid there about five months thence to Savannah, where he lay in the stockade one night. The next morning he and two other members of his company were carried into the rebel hospital and put into the dead house, where he staid two days and two nights. The other two poor fellows died. Papa came home after being in prison six months. He is now a member of Thompson Post, No. 85, named after his brother and three cousins. I am nine.—Blanche Thompson, Cornish.

GOOD LITTLE FRIENDS OF THE TRIBUNE. Father was a soldier in the 11th Pa. Reserve Corps, and had served three years, lacking 11 days when captured in the battle of the Wilderness, when he was taken to Andersonville and kept 10 months. He has very poor health, but is a dear, and prison.-Mabel Steel, Pancoast, Pa. Papa enlisted when only 16, in the Fall of 1864

and served to the close, in Co. C, 22d N. Y. Cav. 1 Florence Trumble, Kendall, N. Y. I am not a soldier, being but 13 years old, but I think I read your paper just as much as any vet-eran, and think "Saving the Nation" the best kind of reading.—Mark W. Tenny, Holly,—. We have taken THE TRIBUNE for more than a year and have saved every paper, as too valuable to lose. Father enlisted at 16 and was four years

in Co. I. 44th Ind. Will some one oblige me with the words of a song entitled "Nellie, Lost and I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls whose fathers were in the 6th Iowa, my father (Charles Chandler) having served as Sergeant work be your own. Buy a plush mirror, or a of Co. A of that regiment. I am 11 and sister La-I am the daughter of Chester Warriner, Co. H, 136th N. Y., wounded at Gettysburg in the foot. Our home is in the country, six miles from the nearest milroad. I am 13, and, when out of school, love to read THE TRIBUNE, but like the letters best of all.—Willie Warriner, Williamstown, Iowa. We live in the cattle-raising region of Southwestern Kansas, Father is Samuel A. Hayes, Co. F.

> Conversation Club. HINTS TO CORRESPONDENTS And now a few hints in writing. Express yourself clearly.

Write with pen instead of pencil.

67th Ohio, and was twice wounded, first at Chicka-

Do not underscore your words. Do not use quotation marks, unless you would indicate the words of another Do not use capitals except for proper names. And, above all, be brief, remembering that 'Brevity is the soul of wit," and of corre-

The topics for December will be "Outdoor Amusement for Young People in Winter." OUR CONVERSATION CLUB.

The young people bave done all the talking in the club for a long time, and now the Editor must put in a word. To tell the truth, there has been so much pleasant clamor and chatter | Engineer, LaDorado R. R., Honda, U. S. C. Garnet jewelry is revived, and is particu- that there has been no time for the Editor to be larly becoming to pale brunets. Bracelets are | heard before now, and it is only by goodset in single tiny rows of garnets; lace pins | natured jostling and pushing that a chance to produce outlines of leaves and flowers, while be heard has been at last secured. Now, silence

The Editor gazes around and tries to count New trimming braids are made to represent | the scores and hundreds who have been long a pattern, instead of straight lines, and room | waiting for a word and yet who see no opporfor the wildest play of fancy is thus allowed. | tunity for a long time to come. There are so Hats are uncommonly high crowned and many waiting. Boys and girls, young men and trimmed with flat bands of velvet, with birds young women, scores and hundreds and thouand wings mounted so as to add to the hight sands. It would take every column and page in a whole number of THE TRIBUNE to print Colored cloaks are coming into fashion, and even a synopsis of all they have brought to THE evening and carriage cloaks are often of a bril- TRIBUNE Club. Many, good in themselves, but reassert what some one else has already well

Letters, letters, letters; sweet, beautiful letroom for them without crowding out the veter-Buttons are very small this season and of ans. Even to print all the requests promptly What the Editor proposes is this: When a in four numbers of THE TRIBUNE only, and The embroidered bonnet is the great novelty | then give place to something new. Every one densed comments will appear as now. In this way it is hoped variety, which is the spice of correspondence, as well as of life, will be preserved, and the interest of the Conversation

> Subjects will be announced by the Editor at least a month in advance, giving the Club ample time to prepare. Those having any special topics to suggest will write to the Editor and present their requests. The topics will be handled as suggested. For instance, for January, the subject will be

SIGNS AND SUPERSTITIONS,

to be treated as follows: First. Enumerate some of these. Second. Did the ancients believe in them? Third. What countries have been most af-

fected by them? Fourth. Does any one believe in them now? Fifth. Do you believe in them?

Sixth. Give all the household superstitions you know.

Seventh. Remarks and comments. Now, the Editor does not mean that you shall take these questions one by one and answer simply yes or no. This is just the line indicated, and you can handle the subject to suit vourselves.

WINTER EVENING AMUSEMENTS. Some one asks what is the best pastime for our long Winter evenings. I will answer, read THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, the best paper of all. Who will correspond with me? I send an album verse:

May your life be ever blest With friends selected from the best; And in return may you extend A gem of love to every friend. -Charles L. Sherwood, Lopaz, Ind.

1st Mich., Morgan, Mich. UNION PATRIOTS. DEAR CONVERSATION CLUB: I would like to join the 16-year-old Circle, as I was 16 years old last May. My father was in Co. E, 1st Wis. Cav. My Uncle John was in the 2d Wis. Cav.; Uncle Calvin was in the 6th Mich. Cav.; Uncles Elijah and Vol-ney in the 16th Wis. My grandfather was killed at Shiloh; my great-grandfather died in the service of the United States at Trenton, N. J.; my great great-grandfather died at Germantown. I think that this beats Eddie Pettie's record, for four uncles, father, grandfather and great-grandfather

have all fought in the service of the United States.

A hint to the girls: If they would not pay so much

attention to what the boys say, they would stop trying to bother us.—Martha E. Hill, Osage Mis-CARD PLAYING AS AN AMUSEMENT. what the members of the Club think of card play-ing as an amusement? I do not know what the others will say, but I think it a very pleasant way to spend an evening playing whist or euchre. It cerainly depends a great deal on how it is played, If one gets so interested in a game that he cannot get his mind from it to converse upon different and pleasant topics, then it ought to be banished. I want to ask the girls, and boys, too, what they think about dancing? I am fond of the amuse ment, and am well aware that many think the waltz improper. Please, gentlemen, give us your opinion, as well as the girls.—Bee Herton, Topeka, Kan., corner Fifth and Lincoln streets.

RISE, STARS OF THE EAST. DEAR CONVERSATION CLUB: I read with much pleasure the exhortation to the Eastern girls, Come, ye stars of the East," and I expected to see them coming at once, but alas, not a twinkle. I do not understand it. Such bright, spicy letters as come from the West! We are not stupid, and we love THE TRIBUNE. We are in full sympathy with the brave boys in blue, as many of them will testify, Welcome, bright stars of the West. Shine on! Rise, stars of the East, in sisterly reply. I am old enough to be counted among the ladies of the Relief Corps, and I cannot resist telling you that our President is one of the loveliest ladies in the Order -Mrs. Sarah E. Fuller, the National Senior Vice-President. I hope soon to find Eastern letters in abundance. I send to the C. C. my very best love and good wishes.—H. A. Littlefield, Boston, Mass.

DEAR CONVERSATION CLUB: Will you please admit a Pennsylvania soldier's daughter? We take THE TRIBUNE, and think the C. C. the most interesting department of the paper. My father—Wm. H. Jackson—was a soldier of the 53d Pa. He was wounded in the battle of Gettysburg, July 3. He is now a member of Post No. 154. I am 17 years old, and should like to correspond with some of the boys and girls. Will some one of the correspondents please introduce me to Mr. E. B. Noble?
—Elloma R. Jackson, West Pittston, Luzerne Co.,

AN HONORABLE ARMISTICE. DEAR CONVERSATION CLUB: If E. B. Noble survives the bombardment of Glynora, I hereby ap-point myself a committee of one from this Club to advise him, for the sake of saving valuable time and space, to hoist the white flag and arrange an honorable armistice of at least five years. Ed Daniels: "Them's our sentiments," but we are partial to Western folks. Nettie G. Norton: You are a girl after my own heart .- Soldier's Son, Arborville, York Co., Neb.

A BREATH FROM THE LAND OF FLOWERS. DEAR CONVERSATION CLUB: Allow me to become a member and add my mite. By birth and raising I am a Buckeye, but for the last eight months I have lived in the "Land of Flowers." I would like to correspond with every member of the C. C. I will describe Florida and Florida life and Florida's pleasures, sports, etc., and I will send native flowers, mosses, etc.; to the young lady members. Write to me, boys and girls, and let us have a good time and be mutually benefited.—Chas. F. Hart, Eustis, Fla.

CLUR WHISPERS. As this is Leap Year, I think it is no harm to say would like to correspond with Harry Lutton .-Mate Holsey, Melrose, Iowa. A word to the girls! Be careful who gets your pictures. Send your photographs to those only who give good references, or better still, to friends only.-Edwin Knowlton, Big Lake, Minn. Will some of the readers of THE TRIBUNE please

give some pretty lines suitable for a lady to write in a gentleman's autograph album on his birthday. —A Soldier's Daughter, Dodge City, Kan. Many thanks to THE TRIBUNE girls who responded to my request for pieces. Father wants to hear from some comrade of Co. A,55th Ill.—Ella E. Nolte, Bluff Springs, Ill. Whoever-girl or boy-writes me the best and prettiest letter between this and Christmas will re-

ceive a beautiful autograph album, and the next a good book.—Charlie Musgrove, Box 160, Robinson, Minnie May W-, New York State girl, would like to see a new instalment of autograph verses in THE TRIBUNE. Send them

Will E. B. Hathaway let us know how he is progressing with the photograph business? I would like to exchange pictures with members of the Club.—I. J. McElroy, Laurel Point, W. Va.

A Letter From a Far Away Comrade. TO THE EDITOR: In all the accounts I have seen of the charge on Marye's Hights below Fredericksburg, May 3, 1863, each of which pretends to give the troops engaged, no mention whatever is made of the Vermont brigade, and I know to a certainty that it was there, or, at least, that my regiment (the 2d) was, and my tent mate (Wm. W. Cook) lost a leg. A brother of his, also a tent mate, was killed a year later at Spottsylvania. I have always supposed that a large part of the Sixth Corps was engaged that day, but, being in the storming column myself, I had not so good an opportunity to know who were and who were not engaged, as would those who were in reserve or lookers on; they, if near by, knows that when our right reached the bridge always have the best opportunities for obser-

vation, as that is their sole business. I was much interested by Capt. Davis's account of the battle of Monocacy, as I was for- was in not retreating from the field that night, merly acquainted with the Captain, and also for the first day was the only time we were with Col. (Gen.) Henry, who commanded the within striking distance of the bridge, which 10th Vt. in that action. In your issue of Aug. | was our objective point. Our commanders 28, A. Nelson Rich, Fort Dodge, Iowa, would like to have some one write the history of the Sixth Corps from the time Gen. Sedgwick took army had crossed the river, fresh from victory command until the close of the war. I, too, would like to read it, as it would be personal history to me up to the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, at which time I was wounded, and which was the end of my active service, although I did not receive my discharge until May 27, 1865. I enlisted on the 28th of August, 1862, joined the army at Hagerstown Fredericksburg, (at which time I was on detached service,) until I was wounded on May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness .- N. J. NICHOLS, Chief

Give the Jews a Chance. never a word said in your paper in behalf of McCullough, Quinsey, Ill. the poor Jew. This is unjust to a people who furnished many good soldiers to the Union Army. They were good enough to fight for the Union, and why should not the Grand Army ceremony be altered so that a Jew can come in with a clear conscience? This would give offense to anybody. I have known several Jews to withdraw from the Post on acbury a Jew in a Jewish cemetery by a Post of burial as well as Catholics are to be buried in

Francisco, Cal. Privates Promoted to Chaplains.

L. A. Lawrence, Serg't, Co. H, 102d Ill.: Amos K. Tullis, Co. F. 102d Ill., was appointed to the Chaplaincy of his own regiment at Scottsville, Ky., November, 1862, and, I think, directly from the ranks. Am I correct, 102d Ill? Henry J. Walker, 12th Wis., Tangerine, Fla.: I enlisted Sept. 26, and was mustered into the 12th Wis, Dec. 2, 1861, as fifer of Co. A; was discharged at Natchez, Miss., on Dec. 17, 1863. and was mustered in as a veteran "high private" on same day; was discharged a second time at Chattahoochie River, Ga., July 10, 1864, by reason of acceptance of commission as Chap-

REGRETS are unavailing, especially if a fond wife or loving mother, sister or daughter has gone down into the grave a victim of disease, and the wonderful reme-dial qualities of the Graefenberg Catholicon have never been tried. This medicine has performed many startling cures of female complaints, and many prominent physicians are now using it in their practice. All drug-gists sell it.

UNPARDONED REBELS.

The Reward for the Capture of Jeff Davis. The following correspondence explains itself: WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 14, 1884.

SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 2d instant, referring to a letter of Daniel Tedd, of Fort Scott, Kan., requesting information relative to the reward paid for the capture of Jeff Davis, and the number of unpardoned rebels, and asking that you be furnished with this information for In reply, I beg to advise you that the matter

was referred to the Adjutant-General of the Army, who reports as follows: Milton Beach wants to know what we think of card playing. I think we had better read a good book.—Katie E. Feagles, daughter of a veteran of

"The money (\$100,000) appropriated by act of Congress, approved July 27, 1868, providing for the distribution of the reward offered by ture of Jefferson Davis (see Stat. at Large, Vol. XV, pp. 400-403) has been distributed by the Third Auditor of the Treasury Department. It seems that in April, 1865, a reward of \$25,000 was offered for the capture of John H. Surratt, them, and this condition is only procured by but in November, 1865, prior to his capture, the reward was revoked. Upon the application to the War Department of Henry B. Ste. Marie, in 1867, who, by information, etc., assisted in the capture of Surratt, and who claimed send, Rawlins, and Holt, examined into his case and recommended that \$15,000 be paid Henry B. Ste. Marie for giving information which led to the arrest of John H. Surratt and DEAR CONVERSATION CLUB: Mr. Milton Bestasks | for his subsequent services in the case. The | fertilizing. There is a certain normal prooriginal report of this Board was sent to the Secretary of War Nov. 13, 1867."

Section 3, act of Congress approved July 27. 1868, authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay, out of any money in the B. Ste. Marie the sum of \$10,000 for services and information in the arrest of John H. Surratt. (See Statutes at Large, Vol. XV, p. 234.) Of this amount H. B. Ste. Marie alleges he only realized about \$3,000, after paying lobbyists, pers on file in this office, it would seem that the claim of Ste. Marie for the entire reward offered was before the Court of Claims in 1872.

This office is not in possession of any official data showing how many unpardoned traitors remain of late rebellion and who they are; it is possible that the Department of State may be in possession of such information.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT LINCOLN, Secretary of War. Editor of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 25, 1884. To the Editor of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,

Washington City, D. C. SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, in which you ask how many rebels yet remain unpardoned, and the names of the more prominent, other than Jefferson Davis; and to say that this Department has no record which would permit number of persons who were engaged at indoor of an authentic answer to your inquiry. All trades and were threatened—indeed, had alpart in the late war of the rebellion were disfranchised, according to section three of the XIVth Article of the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which reads as

"No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each

House remove such disability." On the 22d of May, 1872, an act of Congress was approved removing the constitutional disabilities from all save certain specified classes.

The act reads as follows: "Be it enacted," etc., "That all political disabilities imposed by the third section of the Fourteenth Article of Amendments of the Constitution of the United States, are hereby removed from all persons whomsoever, except Senators and Representatives of the 36th and 37th Congresses, officers in the judicial, military, and naval service of the United States. heads of Departments, and Foreign Ministers

of the United States." Congress has, since the passage of the above general act, entertained many special applications for the removal of political disabilities from persons belonging to the excepted classes, and in most cases granted them.

There seems to be no mode of ascertaining the number of those who, lying under the disabilities imposed by the constitutional amendment and excepted by the Statute of 1872 from the general pardon, have not made application to Congress to be restored to their former political rights. I herewith return, as desired, the letter ad-

dressed to you by the Secretary of War. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary.

Inclosure: Letter mentioned, dated Oct. 14,

Port Republic. TO THE EDITOR: In your issue of Oct. 30, J. S. Covert, in speaking of the battle of Port Republic, says he "does not understand why Col. Carroll did not destroy the bridge." Col. Carroll did not destroy the bridge simply because he did not have a chance to do so. The writer was a member of the advance brigade, and they found it well pretected by a force that could not be dislodged that day, and which in fact beat us back. If any mistake was made it must have hoped to destroy the bridge on the second day, but in the meantime Jackson's they fell on and nearly exterminated our little

arm v. The Col. Carroll alluded to is now Gen. S. S. Carroll, of your city. He bravely won not only berland, Md.

Who Was Hel To THE EDITOR: I wrote the Adjutant-General of New York for some information, body cooler than itself, the water in the soil of your arrears, is not well founded, because To THE EDITOR: There is an editorial in which he was unable to give, but requested ms condensing into drops, which partially answers the payment of pension. When the claim is alyour paper of Oct. 22 proving that the Grand to write you. It is this: What regiments were in place of rain. The deeper we pulverize. Army was not in conflict with the tenets of engaged at the battle of Berryville, Va., Aug. the Catholic Church. I want to say it may not | 10 and Sept. 4, 1864? If there were a Lieutenconflict with the Catholic Church, but it does ant-Colonel of a New York regiment killed? conflict with the Jewish belief, and there is If so, (his name) where did he belong?-R. F.

"Isn't that Mrs. Holmes? I thought the doctors gave her up. She looks well now." "She is well. After the doctors gave up her case she tried Dr. Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription' and began to get better right away. not be much of an alteration, and it would not I heard her say not long ago, that she hadn't felt so well in twenty years. She does her own work and says that life seems worth living, at count of the offense given their comrades by last. 'Why, said she, 'I feel as if I had been the ritual. I have also known of a refusal to raised from the dead, almost." Thus do thousands attest the marvelous efficacy of this the Grand Army, though his wife requested it. God-given remedy for female weakness, pro-I do not see why they are not entitled to their | lapsus, ulceration, lencorrhea, morning sickness, weakness of stomach, tendency to can-Catholic cemeteries.—Frank E. Ziegler, San | cerous disease, nervous prostration, general | debility and kindred affections.

An Old Dog.

[Arkansaw Traveller.] have him caught on the street and locked up. to harrow the ground thoroughly before plant-I am very much attached to him, for I used to | ing he will have to travel 100 miles; to mark carry him in my arms when he was a little out the same he travels 50 miles; to cultivate puppy." "Do you say, miss, that is a very old it afterward he will have to travel 300 milesbroke in, recollecting that she had comprograthering. mised herself, "I mean that he-he used to be old when I was a little-I mean that mother used-go on away from here or I'll set the dog on you.'

Children slow in development, puny, scraw- etc. Write for pamphlet free. Dr. N. T. Young, ny and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer." Thin People, "Wells' Health Renewer," re-

Some Practical Suggestions for Our Agricultural Readers.

GREEN MANUBING.

The practice of green manuring commends tself in the most forcible manner to American farmers who need some economical, effective, and easy method of restoring their soil or of maintaining it in a profitable condition of fertility. The supply of yard manure is not, and never can be, sufficient; artificial fertilizers are the President of the United States for the cap- of great value and are very effective, and will always be used, but a certain mechanical effectphysical condition of the soil-is required with even the best fertilizers to give full effect to adding to the soil a sufficient quantity of organic matter. This is furnished either by yard manure or by a green manuring crop which answers the same purpose. In fact, a good the reward, a Board, consisting of Gens. Town- farmer must necessarily make use of all three of these methods of manuring; he must keep and feed stock; he must grow and plow in green crops, and he must help out these by liberal ductive capacity in the soil itself; but this is quite inadequate to recompense a farmer for his labor and the seed. Manure must, therefore, be applied to add to the capacity or capa-Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Henry | bility of the soil; but that even is not found sufficient. Then green crops are plowed in to still further encourage the soil. If, after these, there is any other possible way of getting more out of the soil by an expenditure that is less exchange on Canada, etc., and in Dec., 1872, he than the income from it, by using artificial petitions the President for relief. From pa- fertilizers, the farmer will wisely make use of them. The value of a sod or other green manure plowed in is shown by the example of market farmers, who seed down to clover or grass, and leave their land-which is worth \$1,500 to \$2,000 an acre, or is rented for \$100 an acre yearly-idle for two years for the purpose of procuring a supply of manure which cannot be procured in any other way, but which they find is indispensable.—N. Y. Times.

HEALTH OF THE FARMER. There is no class of people who are more exempt from sickness in a general sense than farmers. Though they are exposed to all sorts of weather, and are less careful than most people to clothe themselves to suit the different changes of the weather, the exercise constantly indulged in, affording the body perfect freedom in the various positions in which it is necessary to health that it should be placed, which would produce in others serious attacks of disease, in them tends to physical strength sumption, who have been restored to entire health by changing their vocation to farming and other outdoor work, without regard to the weather. It is believed that these life-giving army; father came home and is now drawing principles are evolved from the fresh turningup of the soil, in addition to the general indulgence of labor in the open air, and living upon wholesome, well-cooked food, adapted to the consumption of those constantly exposed to the free, pure, circulating air.

There is no medicine, in our judgment, so thorough a cure-all to the diseases caused by close confinement required by many of our trades as a change to constant outdoor work, to any more bounty? Answer. 1. No. She can it would be shown as an incontrovertible fact that there are no people so universally exempt from sickness in the general sense as the farmer; and this would be proved were the medical statistics carefully collected and published. We are very confident that it would be shown that the doctors' bills of the general farmer sum up This is a hint that should not be allowed to thing as "enlisted drivers." You probably refer pass unheeded, especially by those whose systems are beginning to exhibit symptoms of a disease that threatens to be of a chronic nature, which experience has proved to be beyond the reach of medical control. - Germantown Telegraph. CARING FOR HOUSE PLANTS.

If house plants have been left on the veranda during Summer, quite likely insects may have established a foothold on some of them. Before you take them into the house look them over carefully. See that no scale bug or green fly goes in with them, if you can avoid it. For the scale bug the best thing is to wash the plant thoroughly with soap-suds, rubbing stalk and leaf with a cloth or soft brush to remove the pest. Do the work thoroughly. Go over every leaf and twig. Hard-wooded plants— which are most infested—like the oleander, lemon and cape jessamine, can be "scoured" considerable force to dislodge the bug. After | say, for nine months or a year, and then draw it in giving the plant a good washing, syringe with clean water. To get rid of the green fly fumigate the plant. You can do that best by putting it under a barrel or dry-goods box, or in a small, close room. In such a room you can pension. probably give all you have a smoke-bath at one time. Put some live coals in ashes in a large kettle and sprinkle over them enough coarse, dampened tobacco to make a dense, pension have to be examined by one? 2. Under the heavy smoke. Anything less than that will be of little use. Let the plants remain in the smoke for two or three hours. Then remove, shaking them to dislodge all insects, and syringe should return what was paid on the contract under them with clean water. There may be but few the old law? 3. In case of lost discharge, commisinsects on them, and you may think it hardly worth the while to take the trouble, but it pays to do so. The green fly increases with great rapidity, and if you allow a few to go of them, and if copies of them cannot be obtained into the house they will soon cover all the plants. Prevention is better than cure. In the house you cannot manage the post without The NATIONAL TRIBUNE? Answer. I. A Special the house you cannot manage the pest without constant care and trouble.

-The Guinea fowl is a great destroyer of noxious insects and their larvæ. They are of over Fremont on the field of Cross Keys, and a very rambling disposition, hence their eggs claims are referred for special examination should be placed under hens for hatching. The young ones feather very rapidly, and consequently should be fed often.

- One of the most difficult things to cure a single star, but two of them. He suffers to- for fodder is the green corn-stalk. Great quanday from serious wounds received in the fore- tities of good Winter feed are often lost by front of battle, and was one of very few officers | early frost, and the American Cultivator suggests shortly after Antietam, and was in all the en- retired at the close of the war with the rank as a remedy drying the stalks on a platform of gagements of the brigade (1st Vt.) except of Major-General. His record is one of which rails or loose boards, laid so as to allow a cur- Copies cannot be obtained. Whether the "proof" any soldier should be proud .- 1sr W. Va., Cum- | rent of air under the stack, with a column of barrels built up through the middle to give additional ventilation. - When we pulverize the ground to a great

depth the warm air comes in contact with a allege that your attorney cheated you out of part therefore, the greater the amount of moisture collected.

- Fowls cooped all Winter in a house poorly ventilated will not lay eggs that will hatch, and will lay but few eggs. It is absolutely neceshouses be thoroughly aired each day, if we would have healthly and early broods of chick-

-Soot is one of the most valuable of fertilizers and should be carefully saved. That from coal is superior to that from wood. It is rich in nitrogen, and benefits all crops to which it may be applied, as well as being an excellent remedy against the attacks of many kinds of insects. - An exchange says one of the simplest and readiest methods of loosening a rusted screw is to simply heat the head of the screw. A small bar or rod of iron, flat at the end, if reddened in the fire and applied for a couple or three of the Army and Navy, and his order is superior to minutes at the head of the rusted screw, will that of the Secretary of War. Gen. Grant was, prior minutes at the head of the rusted screw, will, as soon as it heats the screw, render its withdrawal as easy by the screw-driver as if it of War. was a recently-inserted screw.

- Some one has taken the trouble to find out "Yes, this is a very old dog," said a spinster | how far a farmer must walk to put in and tend to a man who took an active part in the canine | 40 acres of corn. To plow the ground with a harvest, "and we should hate very much to | 16-inch three-horse plow he travels 350 miles; dog, and that you carried him-" "Oh," she making a grand total of 800 miles, besides the

> They Must Be Used. Dr. Young's PATENT ELECTRIC BELTS. A sure cure for Nervous Debility, Loss of Vigor, Youthful Errors, Weakness of Body and Mind. 445 Canal St., N. Y.

To make good wages send to Hale Mfg. Co., stores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, &c. \$1. Detroit Mich. See advt. Oct. 16.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

Replies to Questions on a Variety of Interesting Subjects. [To Correspondents.—Write questions on a separate sheet of paper, give full name and address, and mark it "Correspondents' Column." No attention will be paid to communications that are not accompanied with full name and address of writer. Our readers are requested to inclose a stamp for

reply to their inquiries. A. E., Schell City, Mo .- 1. We cannot say how long it takes to hear from an examination in a claim for increase of pension. If an examination is all that was necessary to decide the case you would have heard from the claim soon after the examination was made. It is probable that other causes have delayed final action. Write to the Commissioner of Pensions and ask him the cause of delay. 2. You were not entitled to veteran

C. S. E., Algernon, Neb., says: I enlisted in the Regular Army Jan. 5, 1855. Am I not entitled to a land warrant under the act of Congress, passed March 3, 1855, as I had served more than 14 days previous to the passage of the act. Answer. Your service must have been actually rendered in a war prior to March 3, 1855, to entitle you to a land warrant. If you did not actually participate in the Mexican war, by service at the seat of war, you are not entitled. J. N., Kankakee, Ill., is drawing a pension of \$24 for total disability such as to render his incapacity to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a

hand or foot, and asks if he is entitled to 530, under existing laws. Answer. No: \$24 is all that the law allows for the condition described. S. G. H., Saltillo, Tenn.-1. We do not consider the election of Cleveland as hostile to the allowance of pension claims. 2. About one-half of the claims that are referred for special examination are ultimately rejected. 3. We have no means of knowing whether your claim will be allowed or not. From your statements it appears to be in good shape. 4. A claim referred for special examination is very rarely taken out of Special Examiner's hands. We do not know that it has ever been done except in

S. C., Whitehall, N. Y .- The arrears act expired by limitation June 30, 1880; consequently, all pension claims (including widows' claims) filed since that date, if allowed, can draw only from date of filing application. If claim was filed prior to July 1, 1880 the widow draws pension from date of soldier's

C. S., Edwardsville, asks if a widow without minor children is entitled to pension, in case her husband had been drawing a pension for loss of sight or deafness, and who died from another sickness? Answer. She is entitled only in case the sickness which caused his death was contracted in the service and in line of duty. The fact that he was drawing a pension does not entitle her unless he died from the disability for which pensioned, or from another cause equally due to his service, etc. Subscriber, Marion, Minn., says: A friend of mine receives a pension for his son, who was killed in the late war. His son was killed Aug. 18, 1862. His pension began April 3, 1865. Why does he not receive a pension from the time of the death of his son? Answer. It is probable that April 3, 1865, is the date of the death of the mother of the soldier; if so, his pension would commence April 3, 1865. The father's right to pension did not exist until the mother died, and he can be pensioned only from

E. C. B., East Albany, Vt.-1. The Revised Statutes of the United States deprive from citizenship and the privileges incident thereto all deserters who did not serve until April 19, 1865, or who did not return to their commands under the President's proclamation of March 11, 1865; consequently, it is heid by some that those deserters whose records have not been amended, and who still stand on the rolls as having deserted prior to April 19, 1865, and who never returned to their commands, are not legal citizens, and have no right to vote. As the and established robustness. We have known a question has never, to our knowledge, been decided in a competent legal tribunal, we are not prepared to give you an opinion thereon. 2. A father is enpersons who violated an oath of office by tak- ready suffered—with decided symptoms of the that the soldier died leaving no widow or children most dangerous illness, such as pulmonary con- surviving him, and that the father was, at the date of the son's death, dependent upon him for support, P. K., Aledo, Ill., submits the following: A father

and son enlisted in the late war; son died in the pension for disability. Can mother draw pension on her son? Answer. If she was dependent upon the son for support at the time of his death she is entitled; not otherwise, J. W. L., Russell, Kan., says: A dependent mother applied for pension in January, 1881. Will she receive pension back to date of soldier's death? 2. I was sworn into the United States service May 12, 1861, for three years or during the war; discharged Dec. 20, 1863, by reason of re-enlistment, receiving \$100 as bounty for first three years. Am I entitled

especially on a farm. We repeat, that we think only draw pension from date of filing application. Mrs. N. R., Skaneateles Lake, N. Y., asks if a soldier deserts his first wife, marries again without getting a divorce, and dies from disease contracted in service, which wife would be entitled to pension? Answer. The first wife only. The second marriage was illegal, and that party would have no claim. D. R. P., North's Mills, Pa., wants to know if there were enlisted drivers, and did they receive more to teamsters, who were civilian employees, and received \$25 to \$30 per month and rations. They E. G. W., Bowling Green, O .- 1. To entitle to vet-

eran bounty a soldier had to re-enlist for three years between Jan. 1, 1863, and April 1, 1864; he having previously served two years in the same organization, or nine months in another organiza-tion. 2. A soldier who was a prisoner of war when his command re-enlisted, is not entitled to veteran muster, because he did not re-enlist as such. 3, We have not the time to hunt up the information desired. 4. The political standing of the next Senate cannot now be accurately determined. The House will stand about as follows: 182 Democrats, 141 Republicans, and one Greenbacker. This estimate may be changed two or three either way. 5. We cannot now predict what measures will come up in the next Congress, nor the probable fate of some of the proposed bills.

J. S. B., Lafayette, Ind.—The sister of the soldier who died in the Mexican war is not entitled to any

pension at all. A. T. P., Parker's Landing, Pa., wants to know if with a tooth-brush most effectually, as it takes a pensioner can let his pension stand undrawn, one sum, should be choose to do so. Answer. Yes; it can accumulate for any period less than three years. At the end of that time the name of the pensioner is dropped from the rolls, and he has to file a claim for restoration in order to receive his

> E. R. E., Pleasant Hill, Ill., submits the following: 1. What is a Special Examiner? Is he a medical man, qualified to decide to what extent a man is new law, altorneys get \$25 for prosecuting a pension claim if successful. When they have been paid part of the \$10 under the old law, if not successful under the new contract, is it not right that they sion and muster-in roll of an officer, who was discharged as an enlisted man before expiration of term of service for the purpose of receiving promo-tion, what course would be pursue to obtain copies Examiner is simply a clerk of the Pension Office detailed for such duty. Very few of them are medical men. They are not called upon to decide the question as to the extent of disability; that is for the Medical Referee and his assistants in the Pension Office to decide. Less than 10 per cent. of would not be right for attorneys to refund fees advanced to them under the old law, because such fees were received for services to be rendered (the same as you would pay a lawyer for any legal service), unless it was distinctly agreed upon that the fee was to be returned in case the attorney did not succeed. An attorney's services in a rejected claim are just as arduous as in a successful claim, and under the old law he was entitled to pay for services rendered whether successful or not. you mention would be accepted would depend

J. F., Liberty, Neb .- Your complaint, wherein you lowed the Pension Agent in whose district the claimant resides is notified by the Pension Office that the soldier has been placed upon the pension roll at a certain rate to commence from a certain date. The Pension Agent prepares the youchers and sends them direct to the claimant to sign, and upon receipt of which he sends the claimsary that they go into the open air, or that the ant his check for the money. If there is any apparent discrepancy in the amount received you should write to the Pension Agent who paid you. The attorney could in no way have anything to do ens. Sulphur should be fed once or twice a with it, as he could not even know how much you were to receive, and had nothing to do with the matter in any way, shape or form. It is impossible for the attorney in a claim to receive more than his legal fee, unless the claimant pays him an excess thereof, and the attorney is subjected to a heavy penalty for receiving any thing more than the law

one for each department of THE TRIBUNE, with

large editorial staff.

C. B. L., Franklin, Pa., asks whether an order issued by the Secretary of War was superior to one issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the U. S Army or Navy; and was Gen. Grant Commander in-Chief, or was the President of the United States? Answer. The President is the Commander-in-Chief to his election as President, General in command of the U.S. Army, and subordinate to the Secretary Jesse, Pottstown, Pa., asks if a soldier who enlisted for one year and was discharged a few days

before the year was up, is entitled to the third in-stalment of bounty-\$33\\\\alpha\)? Answer, No. One full year had to be served to entitle to said instalment,

FITS.—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Name Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvellous Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases.

166 FULTON ST., HEW YORK !!

CIVIALE BEMEDIAL AGENCY.

Mention The National Tribune.

and six full months had to be served to entitle to second instalment. If for any reason, except wounds, the soldier was discharged prior to the expiration of six months, or one year of actual servee (even one day before), he was not entitled to the instalment of bounty due at those periods, and a claim for such bounty would not be entertained.

C. E. B., Hornellsville, N. Y., asks: 1. Is varicocele rated the same as hernia? 2. Has the rate been increased for same within two years? Answer. L. Yes, usually. 2. Yes.
J. M. B., National Military Home, O.—The Mexican Pension Bill comes up for action in the next session of Congress as unfinished business, and we cannot predict what its fate may be; nor what amendments will be made thereto; nor how such amendments will be construed. It is a measure that should be promptly acted upon, and we hope will be. It is to be hoped, also, that the veterans of

> A Dangerous Case. ROCHESTER, June 1, 1882. "Ten.

Years ago I was attacked with the most Intense and deathly pains in my back and

the various Indian wars will be equally provided

or, as their claims are as just as are those of the

Mexican war, and to this end we shall lend our aid

to secure their rights, in common with the rights of

"Extending to the ends of my toes and to my brain! "Which made me delirious!

other veterans.

"From agony. "It took three men to hold me on my bed at

"The Doctors tried in vain to relieve me, but to no purpose.

Morphine and other opiates! "Had no effect!

"After two months I was given up to die!

"When my wife heard a neighbor tell what Hop Bitters had

done for her, she at once got and gave me some. The first dose eased my brain and seemed to go hunting through my system for the pain. The second dose eased me so much that I slept two hours, something I had not done for two months. Before I had used five bottles, I was well

and at work as hard as any man could, for over three weeks; but I worked too hard for my strength, and taking a hard cold, I was taken with the most acute and painful rheumatism all through my system that ever was known. 'I called the doctors again and after several

weeks, they left me a cripple on crutches for life, as they said. I met a friend and told him my case, and he said Hop Bitters had cured him and would cure me. I peohed at him, but he was so carnest I was induced to use them again. In less than four weeks I threw away my crutches and went to work lightly and kept on using the bitters for five weeks, until I became as well as any man living, and have been so for six

It has also cured my wife, who had been sick for years; and has kept her and my children well and healthy with from two to three bottles per year. There is no need to be sick at all if these bitters are used. J. J. BERK.

"That poor invalid wife.

" Will you let them suffer ?"

"Sister!

"Mother!

"Or daughter! "Can be made the picture of health! "with a few bottles of Hop Bitters!

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

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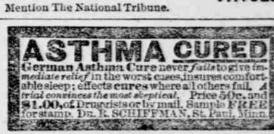
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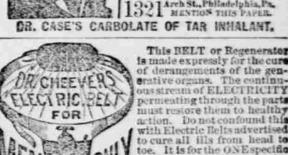
THE SCIENCE OF LIFE should be read by the young for instruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all .- London Lancet. fit all.—London Lancet.

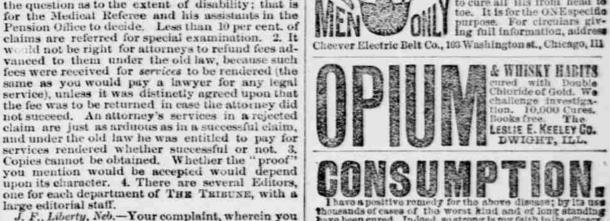
There is no member of society to whom The Science of Life will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardan, instructor or clergyman.—Argonaut.

Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Bullinch Street, Boston, Mass, who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience Chronic and obstinate diseases that HEAL have baffled the skill of all other physicians a HEAL spebaffled the skill of all other pays without THYSELF













REMEDY FREE. - A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send FRFE to his fellow-sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., New York.

To those suffering from the selfects of youthful errors, seminal weakness, early decay, lost manhood, etc., I will send you particulars of a simple and certain means of self cure, free of charge. Send your address to F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn. Sure Cure & Epilepsy (fits) or Spasms. Free to Poor. Mention The National Tribune.

In these days of over-civilization, Hat house Development of the Passions the Bace for Wealth, Strain, Overwork, Yenthful Abuse, Excesses & the like, Men Grow Old Too Fast! Young men, instead of being robust, vigorous and ambitious are weak, nervous and debilitated. Men in the very prime of Life find themselves practically unsexed and impotent.

There is a CERTAIN CURE for this, and any man prematurely weakened can satisfy himself of this fact by trying CIVIALE SOLUBLE CRAYONS. Painless, Absolutely Harmiess, Frompt and Permanent, promptly cared. ILLUSTRATED PLEFFILET, 3 Earner.